

THE
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DECEMBER, 1866.

No. 12

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association was held in the First Congregational Church, Galesburg, Ill., commencing Wednesday, October 31, 1866, at 3 p. m.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. E. Beecher D.D. on whose motion Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was elected Chairman.

Pres. Blanchard, after brief remarks, read the One Hundred and Eleventh Psalm. Prayer by Rev. L. H. Parker, of Galesburg.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Rev. R. C. Dunn, of Toulon, Ill., was appointed Recording Secretary, Pro. Tem., and Rev. J. M. Chamberlain, of Grinnell, Iowa, Assistant.

Rev. M. E. Strieby, Secretary of the Association, read the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

An abstract of the Treasurer's Report was read by Rev. George Whipple, Secretary, and the Report was referred to a committee consisting of C. S. Colton, Levi Sanderson and Eli Farnham, Esqrs.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented by Secretary Whipple, and after remarks by Revs. J. Blanchard, W. B. Brown, R. C. Dunn, J. M. Van Wagner, E. P. Smith, M. E. Strieby, E. Beecher, and John Gulliver, Esqrs., the Report was referred to the following Committee: Revs. W. Salter, D.D., Robert Brown, L. H. Parker, and Charles Cutler.

On motion the Chair appointed a Business Committee consisting of Revs. E. Beecher, D. D., H. M. Storrs, D.D., I. P. Langworthy, J. M. Van Wagner, M. E. Strieby, C. H. Pratt, and John Gulliver, Esq.

Committee on Nominations: Revs. F. T. Perkins, W. B. Brown, and E. Jenney. After prayer by Rev. C. H. Pratt, Association took a recess until 7½ p. m.

In the Evening the introductory services were conducted by Rev. W. Salter, D. D., of Burlington, Iowa. Annual Sermon by Rev. H. M. Storrs, D.D., of Cincinnati, from Luke XIII. 18, 19. Subject: The Parable of the Mustard Seed; or, Principles of the Foundation and Growth of the Kingdom of God. Prayer and benediction by Pres. Blanchard.

On Thursday morning, Nov. 1, at 8 1-2 o'clock, a prayer and conference meeting, led by Rev. W. D. Clark, of Galesburg, was held.

At 9 1-2 the President took the chair The minutes of Wednesday were read and approved.

The Business Committee, through Rev. E. Beecher, D. D., reported the following resolutions:

1. That this, the Twentieth Anniversary of the American Missionary Association, marks an era in its history, and gives it occasion to render thanks to God for greatly increased receipts, for marked progress in its work at the South, and for the general health of our officers, missionaries and teachers.

2. That the physical condition of the Freedmen, and especially of the many utterly friendless and destitute orphans, still demands commiseration and help. The want of work and wages, the precarious tenure of their homes and lands, and the extensive failure of the crops of cotton and corn, leaving many of this people, without fault of theirs, in a suffering condition, calls upon this Association for the continuance of its most strenuous exertions for their physical relief.

3. That the educational progress of the Freedmen, attested by the monthly reports of the teachers, the testimony of unprejudiced witnesses, and especially by the early and extended call for Normal schools, furnishes cheering evidence of the capacity of these people for improvement, and requires a great enlargement of our school operations.

4. That a people so thoroughly religious in their natural instincts as the Freedmen are, and yet so uncultured in regard to practical morality, can be permanently benefitted only by an education that is blended with religion, and, therefore, this Association feels the duty to be still pressing on it to continue the union of education and religion in its work at the South, and, in its entirely unsectarian, yet evangelical character, as heretofore, it invites cordially the co-operation therein of the whole church of Christ.

5. That the Freedmen of the U. States have a claim upon this nation, founded upon the wrongs they have suffered, the wealth their toil has given us, and the common humanity they inherit, their tried loyalty to us in our struggles, their valor in many a well fought field, and that God in His providence has committed to us, in trust, them and all the colored people of our land, that we should not only enfranchise them, but give them an opportunity of the highest culture in art, education, and religion, so that they may be fitted for the work and mission to which God has called them. He has in a remarkable manner identified their welfare with our own, as a nation, so that we cannot be free, elevated, just and honorable except in the fulfillment of our duties to them. That he has opened a field before us for the highest of moral victories, a victory over the spirit of caste, and of national prejudice and antipathy, and is calling on us to illustrate on a vast scale, in this and other cases, the spirit and principles of the unity of all nations in the love and fear of God.

6. That in view of the large increase of its income during the past year, and the demand for greatly enlarged efforts, humane, educational and religious, now pressing upon it, the Association will endeavor to raise \$300.000 in cash during the fiscal year upon which it has entered.

The sixth resolution was, on motion, referred to the Committee on the Treasurer's Report, and Messrs Ralph Emerson, of Rockford, Ill., and John Gulliver, were added to the Committee.

The first five resolutions were then taken up seriatim, discussed and adopted.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report reported that after a careful examination they found it entirely correct. Report accepted and adopted.

The same Committee reported resolution 6th amended by substituting \$400.000 for \$300.000. The resolution, after some earnest remarks in favor of the amendment by Ralph Emerson, Esq. and others, was made the special order for the evening at 7 o'clock. After prayer by Rev. E. Jenney, a recess was taken until 2 1-2 p. m.

In the afternoon the Lord's Supper was celebrated, Revs. W. Salter D. D., and W. G. Pierce officiating at the table.

Pres. Blanchard resumed the chair, and, by his invitation, Revs. E. P. Smith, M. E. Strieby, and H. M. Storrs D.D. addressed the Association.

The Business Committee, through its chairman, presented the following resolution:

That we hail with joy another revival of the missionary spirit in our churches in their increased devotion to the missions of the American Missionary Association among the Freedmen; and we trust and pray that, as in the entrance upon the Foreign and Home fields, so in this advance, we may be baptized with a pentecostal effusion from on high, and that a more earnest type of piety may be the product and the support of our work: and that, to this end, we welcome the appeals and agencies of benevolence, as powerful helpers in the revival and spread of true religion.

The resolution was laid over for discussion in the evening.

Rev. F. T. Perkins, in behalf of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following persons as officers for the ensuing year. Report accepted, and the officers unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT,

REV. E. N. KIRK, D.D., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Hon. F. D. PARISH, Ohio.

Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND, Pa.

Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, Ill.

J. P. WILLISTON, Esq., Mass.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., N. Y.

Hon. JACOB BUTLER, Iowa.

Hon. E. D. HOLTON, Wis.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Mass.

Rev. GEORGE SHEPARD, D.D., Me.

Rev. STEPHEN THURSTON, D.D., Me.

Prof. SAMUEL HARRIS, Me.

Rev. LEONARD S. PARKER, N. H.

Rev. SILAS McKEEN, D. D., Vt.

Rev. CYRUS PRINDLE, D.D., N. Y.

Rev. F. A. NOBLE, Minn.

Hon. I. WASHBURN, Mass.

WM. C. CHAPIN, Esq., Mass.

Rev. W. T. EUSTIS, D.D., Ct.

Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, R. I.

Rev. LEONARD D. SWAIN, D.D., R. I.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., N. Y.

Rev. RAY PALMER, D.D., N. Y.

A. H. PORTER, Esq., N. Y.

Rev. CHARLES B. BOYNTON, D.D., D.C.

Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, D.D., Ill.

Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D.D., Ill.

Rev. W. W. PATTON, D.D., Ill.

SEYMOUR STRAIGHT, Esq., La.

Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, D.D., Maine.

HORACE HALLOCK, Esq., Mich.

Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, }
 Rev. M. E. STRIEBY, } *Secretaries for Correspondence.*
 Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, *Secretary of Western Department.*

Treasurer. The Ex. Com. requested to fill the office.

Mr. WM. E. WHITING, *Assistant Treasurer.*

Rev. HENRY BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALONZO S. BALL,

J. B. BEADLE,

HENRY BELDEN,

J. O. BENNETT,

WM. B. BROWN,

S. N. DAVIS,

T. C. FANNING,

J. M. HOLMES,

SAMUEL HOLMES,

S. S. JOCELYN,

EDGAR KETCHUM,

ANDREW LESTER,

SELLA MARTIN,

THOMAS RITTER,

M. E. STRIEBY,

G. WHIPPLE,

WM. E. WHITING.

Rev. W. B. Brown offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are cordially expressed to the Trustees of this church for the use of their house; and to the citizens of this beautiful town of Galesburg for their generous hospitality and kind reception of strangers from abroad during this anniversary occasion. Also to the R. R. Companies [Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Toledo, Logansport and Burlington,] that have favored the members with half fare in coming and going from this place.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Cincinnati, for his able and timely sermon, and that a copy be requested for publication in the minutes of the Association.

Rev. Dr. Salter presented the following :

The Committee to whom the Report of the Executive Committee was referred would respectfully recommend that the Report be adopted and published under the direction of the Ex. Com. They would also call the attention of the Association to that portion of the Report which refers to the importance of reinforcing the Mendi Mission in Africa. The field is there open, and demands more earnest cultivation in connection with the great work pressing upon us at the South.

Report accepted and adopted.

Prayer by Rev. S. G. Wright, of Neponset, Ill. Recess until 7 p. m.

In the evening addresses were made to a large and interested audience, by Mr. K. A. Burnell, Revs. J. R. Shipherd, E. M. Cravath, E. P. Smith, W. B. Brown and E. Beecher, D.D. The resolutions which were laid over, one substituting \$400,000 for \$300,000, and the other referring to a spirit of revival, were heartily and unanimously adopted. Closing prayer and benediction by the Chairman, and the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Ex. Committee.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the American Missionary Association.

The Association commemorates the 20th Anniversary of its formation. It rejoices in the successful termination of the gigantic struggle, moral and material, for the overthrow of slavery, and in the wider field of christian activity thereby opened at the South, into which it has entered as its chief work. Its labors during the past year have been the most extended and beneficial in all its history.

It thanks God for vastly increased receipts, for marked progress in its work and the general health of its officers.

FINANCES.

The cash receipts from all sources are \$253,045.98; the value of Clothing, &c. is \$105,441. Total \$358,486.98, a gain over the previous year of cash \$118,864.80 in other supplies \$43,766.60, total gain \$162,631.40. The cash expenditures have been \$271,586.78, leaving a balance

against the treasury of \$18,540.80. But more than this difference has been expended in appropriations in advance, for the coming year, so that in the accounts for the year there is really no deficit.

A large share of the increase of income is due to the action of the National Council of Cong. Churches in Boston, June, 1865, recommending to their Churches the contribution to it of \$250,000.

For the increased work thus devolved upon the Association, three district Secretaries and a few additional agents have been engaged in this country, with the brief but effective services abroad of Rev. Sella Martin, Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D.D., and Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D.D.

The efforts abroad have secured over \$40,000 in money and a large amount of very valuable clothing and blankets for the Freedmen, sent from friends in England, Aid Societies and Churches.

The salary and expenses of collecting agents have been about 3 per cent of the aggregate receipts. The cost of administration in all including the cost of publications has been 9 per cent, and, exclusive of publications, 7 per cent of the total disbursement of cash and clothing.

PRINCIPLES.

The character of the Association, assumed at its origin, as a missionary organization on an evangelical but unsectarian basis, is still maintained, but in no controversial spirit. Its great work has been, and is, to clothe the naked, educate the unlettered, and preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and in this work it cordially invites the coöperation of all evangelical Christians. It does not regard its missionary character as debaring it from educational work among the Freedmen, on the contrary it is firm in the conviction, that a people so religious in their natural instincts, yet so uncultured in the practical moralities of religion, can be permanently benefitted only by an education blended with religion.

GENERAL SURVEY.

During the past year, the Association has had under commission, among the Freedmen, 353 persons, of whom 264 were females and 89 males; 41 are ministers of the Gospel, nearly all of whom have engaged in teaching. Their distribution in the field has been, in Maryland 9, Virginia 122, North Carolina 35, South Carolina 42, Georgia 52, Mississippi 27, Tennessee 26, Kentucky 9, Missouri 9, Illinois 13, Indiana 1, Florida 4, Alabama 2, Louisiana 2, Texas 4. The number of scholars under instruction has been about 20,000.

The report recognizes with gratitude the efficient aid received from the Bureau, in the work among the Freedmen, and speaks in terms of high commendation, of the devotion of Gen'l Howard to their interests, and his efficient administration of the Bureau.

The great work still pressing upon the Association embraces all forms of labor

for this people,—their physical, intellectual and moral advancement. Their physical condition still makes its appeal for help. The want of work, or of confidence that it would be paid for, their removal from localities where they had been placed, the lack of assurance that they could retain any new spots on which they might settle, and the unfavorable season which, in many sections, has ruined the crops both of cotton and of corn, have all conspired to leave many of these people in great destitution. There must be much suffering during the approaching inclement season, and the charitable and humane will still need to lend the helping hand. Temporary provision for the utterly friendless, helpless and perishing orphans will demand its attention. The school work must be pursued with vigor, and special attention be given to meeting the gratifying demand for normal schools, while the religious culture of this people, the basis of all their real advancement, will earnestly be sought.

The FOREIGN MISSIONS of the Association are five, viz. The Ojibue and Ottawa Mission, the Jamaica Mission (West Indies), and one each in the Sandwich Islands, Siam and Africa. The number of laborers in them is 28, ten of whom are ordained ministers.

LIFE MEMBERS: 765 have been added during the year, 13 have died; the whole number has been 5,128.

The report says that the necessities of the field, especially among the Freedmen, will demand an increase of labor and of expenditure, for which an earnest appeal is made.

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman who has lately travelled through North Carolina makes this observation:

It will be requisite for the people of North Carolina to at once re-establish their school system, broken down by the war, unless they are willing that the freedmen should oust the "poor whites" in education, as at present with the Freedmen's Bureau, schools, &c., the blacks are getting about all the free schooling afforded in the state. Thus at Raleigh there are fifteen schools for negroes in operation and none for whites.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN CHARLESTON.

Endorsement of Gov. Orr, and other Carolinians.

The following documents relating to our efforts to establish a Normal School at Charleston, S. C. were read at the last session of the meeting at Galesburgh and elicited great interest.

Mr. Cardozo is a native of Charleston. In 1856 he sought in Great Britain the education which his slight tinge of African blood forbade him at home. After graduating at Glasgow and an English Theological Seminary, he returned to the United States and was sent as our Superintendent of Schools to his native city.

These endorsements show the appreciation in which Mr. C. and his work are held by some of the most enlightened minds in the South and are in themselves strong testimony to the policy of providing cultured colored teachers, natives of the South for the work of educating their race, and the strongest argument for the school they contemplate, where we could at once put from seventy-five to one hundred of Mr. Cardozo's advanced pupils already qualified for a grammar school in a process of training for positions as first class teachers.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct. 15, 1866.

There are 20,000 colored people in Charleston; about 4,000 are of an age to attend school; most of these will acquire only the elementary branches, but a number are desirous, and are able to prosecute their studies, so as to prepare themselves to become teachers of their own race. For the attainment of this end, there is need of a permanent graded school in Charleston. Many prominent colored men of the city feel the deepest interest in an enterprise that affects their welfare so largely, and are willing to do their utmost in raising the necessary funds. We are promised aid by friends abroad, on the condition that our enter-

prise meets the approval of the prominent white citizens of the city and State. I would therefore respectfully ask an expression of opinion respecting this enterprise, from those friends to whom this object may be presented.

F. L. CARDOZO,

Principal of one of the Charleston Col. Schools.

I take pleasure in stating that I entertain a favorable opinion of Mr. Cardozo, from all that I have witnessed of his conduct and deportment in this community. I have visited his school, and derived entire satisfaction from my observations. With these opinions, I have no hesitation in expressing my cordial approval of the enterprise proposed in the preceding prospectus.

G. A. TRENHOLM.

Charleston, S. C. Oct 16, 1866.

I concur in the above

THEODORE D. WAGNER.

Mr. Cardozo was for some time a communing member of my church, and left us, with a letter of recommendation from me, to study for the ministry in Great Britain. I can, therefore, both cordially recommend Mr. Cardozo as in every way capable, and his enterprise, which I believe to be the best plan for securing the educational advancement of the freedmen.

THOMAS SMYTHE.

Pastor 2d Presbyterian Church,
Charleston, S. C.

I cordially approve of Mr. Cardozo's effort and enterprise to educate the colored people of the city, and, from what I have heard, entertain a very favorable opinion of his personal fitness for the work.

W. D. PORTER, Lieut.-Gov. of S. C.

I fully approve of the object of Mr. Cardozo, and believe it can effect much good.

P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor of Charleston.

I willingly express my approbation of this, and every similar effort, to improve the moral and intellectual condition of our colored population.

C. C. PINKNEY, Rector of Grace Church.

I concur in the above.

HENRY BUIST, State Senator.

THOS. T. SIMONS, Editor Charleston Courier.

The enterprise of Mr. Cardozo has my entire approval and commands my warmest sympathies and wishes, for its success, and success is not possible in the impoverished condition of our whole people, irrespective of class or color, without foreign assistance. Any aid from abroad would be most welcome, as it will be necessary to the success of the undertaking. As a gratified witness of the zealous, laborious, and successful labors of Mr. Cardozo in the instruction of our colored population, I take great pleasure in stating my conviction of his eminent fitness for his contemplated work. His merits as a teacher being united with a good character, and both commending him to the respect of the country, and the confidence of the class he desires to benefit.

GEORGE T. BRYAN,

U.S. Judge of the District Court of South Carolina.

I heartily approve of the scheme of Mr. Cardozo, to educate thoroughly the colored children of Charleston, and commend him and his plans to the favorable consideration of the liberal abroad. I am satisfied he will devote himself to the work earnestly and faithfully, and merits, and should receive, the confidence of the public in his laudable undertaking.

JAMES L. ORR,

Governor of South Carolina.

Executive Office,
Columbia, 20th Oct. 1866. }

CHARGE OF A U. S. JUDGE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

We copy, with much pleasure, the following extract from the charge of Hon. Geo. A. Bryan, in the U. S. Dist. Court, Charleston, S. C. as published in the daily *Charleston Courier*.

We should rejoice greatly, if we believe the public opinion of the State would respond favorably to the Judge's charge.

Since the considerate action of our own State Legislature, we may well take it for granted that the colored race will come or be brought into the Courts of the United States, either for the vindication of their rights, or trial for crime, or misdemeanors, only in such cases, as white men under like circumstances, would come or be brought into these courts. Made equal before the law, in every legal right and remedy, the Court feels assured that the proper Courts and Juries of South Carolina will execute faithfully and impartially the laws she has enacted, and secure to those recently raised to freedom, every right of liberty, property or reputation, and visit upon them no other penalties for crime than those which are inflicted upon white men. In this Court, as in the Courts of the State, it is certain equal justice will be administered to the colored race. The promises of the law shall be here realities. The law is now the friend of the colored man. It smiles on him and the white man alike. I am sure, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that you will not be less his friend than the law, and when he appears before you as a prosecutor, or witness, or criminal, you will deal with him faithfully, and justly and kindly, and make good all the engagements of the statute book. You will make him realize that you are his friend. Justice, humanity, magnanimity, gratitude—even so low a thing as *policy*—commend this course of conduct. He has been our faithful slave. He accepted liberty when it was brought to his door; and though following the instincts of nature, he has preferred liberty to his master, and sometimes sought it by desertion of his master, yet how seldom has he been a conspirator; and in all this dreadful disorganization and disruption of the bonds of civil order and the overthrow of all rule and authority, how few the cases in which he has applied the torch of the incendiary, and how marvelously few the instances in which he has betrayed his former master and driven home the knife of the assassin!

And gentlemen, can I doubt that you and our people will agree with the Court in the sentiment that magnanimity, as well as justice,

humanity and gratitude, enforce this line of action. We have still many advantages. The colored people have ceased to be our slaves, but they must long continue; in large measure, to be our dependents. Though stripped of property, and almost a people of bankrupts, yet our race have still the advantage in property. We also have the advantage of education. We, too, were born free and are the descendants of freemen, and the inheritors of their fame, their laws, their literature and a proud history. We belong to the master race of mankind—that race which, ruling all the waters of the world, its seas and oceans, without dispute, dominates equally upon the land, and plants its yoke at will upon the neck of all the other tribes and kindreds and races of men. We make, we administer the law. We judge; we have all the responsibility of superior power—of power. How appealingly, then, does every sentiment of magnanimity persuade us to exercise that power justly, forbearingly, mercifully, kindly and charitably, whether on the Bench or in the Jury Box, or in the common affairs of life. I trust in you implicitly, gentlemen of the jury, to manifest this sentiment in any duty which, as jurymen, you may have to discharge to our colored people, and I take heart and hope and rejoice in the assurance that our recent slaves will be made to feel by our treatment of them that our people are not less their friends now, that, in the Providence of God, they have been made free, than when they were our faithful bondsmen.

THE SITUATION.

Many persons are still unconvinced in relation to the spirit still prevailing in some parts of the South. The following letter of Gen Tillson copied from the *Loyal Georgian* shows how it is in a part of Georgia.

*Headq'rs Sub-Dist of Georgia, }
Assistant Adjutant Gen's Office, }
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 15, 1866.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., forwarding copies of resolutions adopted in public meeting by the citizens of Henry county.

In reply, I beg leave to make the following statement: On the 18th of May last, reports

reached these headquarters of outrages upon freed people and threats on the part of the citizens to shoot Mr. Phillips, agent of the Bureau, if he dared to arrest any person for whipping a "damned negro."

May 25—Similar reports were received.

July 20—Information reached these headquarters of the existence of a gang of jayhawkers in Henry county, who were whipping, robbing and killing freed people, and driving them from plantations where they were employed.

July 31.—I addressed a letter to the judges of the Inferior Court and the sheriff of Henry county, calling upon the civil authorities to enforce the laws and protect the freed people.

This letter was sent through Mr. P., who reported its delivery, and the reply of the judges and sheriff that they "could not do anything." He further reported that the outrages upon the freed people still continued.

August 22.—One G. D. Gardiner whipped a freed girl most unmercifully the blood was oozing from her back and arms when she presented herself before the agent. Gardiner was arrested by the soldiers on duty with the agent, and afterwards released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Hon. S. O. McDaniel, Judge of the County Court. The agent was instructed to re-arrest Mr. Gardiner and hold him under General Orders No. 44 (o. s) from Headquarters of the Army—unless the civil authorities instituted proceedings against him. The Judge of the county was informed of the instructions of the agent.

About that time the gang of outlaws, before referred to, murdered a freed woman. The agent reported that he asked the Judge if the guilty parties would be tried by him if they were arrested by the agent? The Judge replied that he would not—that the arrest would be illegal. In addition to these reports, others were received from Capt. Walbridge, A. S. A., Commissioner at Atlanta, and Capt. Ehlers at Griffin—that freed people who had been subjected to cruelties in Henry county, had appeared before them to make complaint—bearing upon their bruised and bloody persons the proof of their statements.

Capt. Walbridge states that frequent complaints reached him from Henry county, that the inhabitants attacked the scholars and teachers of freedmen's schools—stoned them on their way home and threatened "to kill every damned nigger or white man who upheld the establishment and continuation of the nigger school." He further states that he notified the civil authorities and called upon them to remedy the evil but they took no notice of it, and claimed they could not. In one instance a freedwoman was fearfully beaten—her person outraged and afterwards subjected to cruelties so atrocious and revolting that a description would be unfit for publication.

On one occasion after Mr. Phillips had ar-

rested a man in pursuance of orders from these Headquarters—a mob of armed citizens of the county, numbering from one hundred to two hundred, compelled Mr. Phillips to release the prisoners. On another occasion a United States soldier in the performance of his duty, was fired upon, and on many other occasions the rightful authority of the Government of the United States has been insulted, defied and treated with contempt by the citizens and civil authorities of Henry county.

Mr. Phillips reported to me personally, that he called upon the sheriff of Henry county, and asked him to arrest certain parties charged with committing outrages on freed people; the sheriff replied, that "it would be unpopular to punish white men for anything done to a negro—it might be unsafe—that he was not going to obey the orders of any damned Yankee—and that the rebellion was not yet over in Henry county."

Facts which have come to my knowledge through other sources, leave but little room to doubt the truth of this report. But whether or not the civil authorities have at any time used the language reported, is of little consequence; it can be established by positive proof that they have not diligently exercised their authority to preserve order and maintain peace, and that they have shown no little activity in releasing prisoners arrested by the Bureau agent. Notwithstanding that the agent is acting by virtue of a resolution of the Constitutional Convention of this State and in compliance with the laws of the United States—the civil authorities have constantly and openly asserted that his acts were illegal and void, thereby giving aid and countenance to bad men, and weakening the only power which sought to protect the freed people.

During the time Mr. Phillips has held the office of Agent of this Bureau, he has been repeatedly threatened with death by the citizens of the county if he dared to execute his orders, and has received many anonymous communications to the same effect. On the 19th of August his office was a second time fired into by a band of armed men, and he was compelled to leave the county. The more important of the foregoing statements do not, by any means, rest solely upon the report made by Mr. Phillips. The truth can be established from affidavits and official documents on file at these Headquarters, by the testimony of officers of the army and citizens of the State—beyond shadow of doubt, and in a manner to convince any impartial tribunal. All peaceful efforts having been exhausted and failed; the civil authorities having shown themselves unable or unwilling to protect the freed people, in their rights of person and property, or to bring to trial and punishment, persons guilty of inflicting monstrous cruelties upon them; there was no alternative but to use military force

in compliance with General Orders No. 44, above referred to.

I shall hold the prisoners and maintain a garrison in Henry county until the conduct of the people, and the action of the civil authorities warrant the belief that the laws will be enforced and all classes of citizens protected. Longer to trust mere profession, in the presence of facts in my possession, would be to indulge in criminal credulity.

As the publication of the resolutions sent me, tend to give the impression that the military authorities have acted in an oppressive and tyrannical manner, without due investigation or knowledge of facts; I shall publish the foregoing statement.

I have altogether mistaken the character and intentions of the people of the State, if, after reading this statement, they shall decide that my action has been hasty, ill-considered or too severe.

I am gratified to add that this is the first instance in this State when the effort to restore the supremacy of civil law, in a manner to protect the rights of all citizens, irrespective of color or condition, has proved so nearly a failure.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON.

ELIJAH FOSTER, Esq., Chairman,

A. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., Secretary.

MCDONOUGH, Henry County, Ga.

THE WORK COMMENCED.—We are pleased to inform our readers that Equal Rights Association No 2, of this city, has established a night school. The Association met at Thankful Church on Wednesday evening, when forty members joined the school. Mr. Wm. G. King was employed as superintendent. The Association will meet five evenings each week. It is pleasant to see men and women, who have children that attend day school, but are themselves obliged to work during the day to support their families, so earnest to gain knowledge that they will spend five evenings each week in study. Such people will convince the world that they are more useful to society as citizens than they were as slaves. We trust that Associations will soon be organized in every county in Georgia, and that these Associations will establish schools in their counties.—*Loyal Georgian*.

George Peabody has matched his gift of \$150,000 to Harvard College by one of a like amount to Yale, for the erection of a building to be used for a cabinet of minerals, fossils, etc. The aggregate of Mr. Peabody's gifts to various objects has reached \$2,980,000

American Missionary.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The notices given under this head in the *American Missionary*, (paper,) may be found on the cover of this edition, to which we refer our readers for the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

We wish we could daguerreotype for all the readers of the *American Missionary*, the last annual meeting of our Association, at Galesburg, so that they might see it as it was, and thus be prepared to enter with us, upon the duties of the new year, under the influence of the spirit that seemed to prevail there, in the prayer meetings and all others. The meeting was one of peculiar interest from the commencement to the close, and was hailed by many as a fresh revival of the missionary spirit, which, laying earnest christian hold of the work at home, so providentially demanded of the christian churches of America, will not abate in the least, but greatly increase our zeal and our labors for the conversion of the whole world.

We are sorry to be compelled to go to pass without the ability to give any correct abstract of the sermon of Mr. Storrs, but it will be published in full with the annual report of the Executive Committee.

The determination to make an earnest effort to raise \$400,000, in cash, this year, was not gotten up, but seemed to be the irrespressible outgrowth of the meeting. Indeed the business men on the Committee who recommended that amount, one of whom, at least, gave his thousands last year, were firm in their conviction that we were naming too small a sum, not only for the demands of the field among the Freedmen, but also for its best influence among the enterpris-

ing business men of the country. A half million of dollars was the least sum they thought we should ask for.

MAJOR GENERAL FISK.

This distinguished and admirable officer, although he has now retired from the position he so long and ably filled, as Commissioner in the Freedmen's Bureau, still takes a deep interest in the welfare of the colored race, and in christian efforts for their elevation. In a recent address in Williamsburgh, N.Y., as reported in the *Tribune*, he makes the following reference to the work of the American Missionary Association:

The American Missionary Association had done more (in his department) than all others for the education of the Freedmen. He loved to speak of that honored institution, to which he trusted the people of Williamsburgh would give \$10,000 or \$15,000 as a Christmas present. At Nashville the "Fisk School" for Freedmen had been established by that Society. Thousands of children were there being taught as well as in any school in the country. He had visited many schools in his lifetime, but never a better one than this, nor did he ever see greater progress by pupils than was there being made. He never, in any other school, saw such a hungering and thirsting after knowledge.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE WINTER.

American Missionary Association,
53 John street,
New York, Nov. 1, 1866.

We have received many letters of inquiry during the summer and early autumn from friends who desired to know in advance, the probable degree of physical destitution threatening the still suffering freed people. To these we could only reply that this could not be predicted with certainty: that if the crops should fail, the destitution would be scarcely less appalling than last year; and that even if the harvests were good, it remained in the power of cruel employers, many of whom were but recently slaveholders, to defraud their dependent wards of most of their year's hard earnings.

Although it is too soon to receive advices from all quarters, correspondence already in brings the melancholy assurance that a large portion of the year's harvest is ruined past recovery, and that hunger, and cold, and nakedness, for another long winter, are the inevitable fate of thousands whose patient industry and unflagging diligence have commanded the warmest encomiums of even unfriendly observers.

Morover, the cruelties of the old regime still linger, and manifold frauds incident to their new condition are daily practiced upon these ignorant and helpless freedmen. The *regeneration* of the Southern masses remains to be accomplished.

From schools everywhere, we have the most encouraging advices, accompanied by earnest entreaties for many more laborers.

The surprising generosity with which churches and friends have responded to our appeals for resources, has enabled us to accomplish, and plan, more than we had dared to hope; but even now we occupy less than one-fourth of the vacant inviting openings.

We cannot divert to the relief work, without serious detriment to the school work, any portion of the funds given and pledged for the support of teachers. Nor is it in our hearts to ask more of those who have already done so generously. Nevertheless, we cannot stand by impassive, and see the sick and the hungry and the freezing perish.

It has been suggested by a number of our most generous friends, that we recur to the favorite method of war times, and ask that the *THANKSGIVING COLLECTIONS* be specially set apart to meet the emergency.

What do our brethren think? Is this asking too much?

It would be a costly mistake if any church should think it sufficient to make the *Thanksgiving Collection* answer for the year's gift. We cannot spare the re-

gular collection, for it is more than needed for the schools. Can we not count upon a *THANKSGIVING COLLECTION in addition*, to save the *PERISHING* from *DEATH*?

All Ladies' Sewing Circles who may interest themselves in preparing and forwarding boxes of clothing, will be recognized as timely colaborers. The clothing should be nearly or quite *new*; that which is much worn is not worth transportation. Garments should be in thorough repair, and should be suited chiefly to the use of *women and children*.

Send boxes to

American Missionary Association,

Either at 53 John Street, New York.

29 Lombard block, Chicago.

93 West 6th St. Cincinnati,

or 12 Cornhill, Boston.

We greatly desire that our teachers in the field give to the donors an account of the distribution of these garments. To secure this, place under the lid of each box a list of its contents, and an envelope addressed back to your post office. Send another list by mail to this office.

On behalf of the Association.

G. WHIPPLE, } Secretaries.
M. E. STRIEBY, }

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The two following letters, from North Carolina, show a present demand for help in that region. Other places are even more needy.

From Rev. S. S. Ashley.

WILMINGTON, N. C., }
Nov. 5, 1866. }

The destitution among the Freedmen in the country, constituting the Southern Bureau District of N. C. is so great that I am constrained to ask for a supply of clothing for them. That my appeal is well founded, please see the enclosed letter of Genl. Rutherford, Bureau Commissioner for this District.

I do not think that much clothing is required for general distribution in this city, but in the country there is much destitution; the crops have been

small, and the freedmen have very little to sell. For two months there will be no work.

There are now in the Orphan-Asylum forty children, most of them very small.

WILMINGTON, N. C., }
Nov. 3, 1866. }

Am. Miss. Assn., New-York.

GENTLEMEN.—Understanding that your Association are distributing clothing for the relief of the Freedmen, I beg leave to state, that in the district under my charge there is now much suffering among the Freed people from want of clothing. I have on hand some damaged Government clothing for mens wear, but no clothing for women and children. If you should feel disposed to aid the freed people here, I will be pleased to assist in the matter, and will see that anything that may be sent will be properly disposed of. I am very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servant,

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U.S.A.
Supt. So. Dist. N. C.

GEORGIA.

From Miss M. D. Ayers.

MACON, GEO. Oct. 31, 1866.

Sec. Am. Miss. Associa'n,

Dear Sir,—In visiting among the destitute I frequently take notes. I wish to take from a few extracts now, and afterwards to ask you what I am to do, in view of the actual hunger, starvation and wretchedness, which opens to my view with each opening cabin door.

Oct. 30th. Find Nancy Fields (white) a soldier's widow, is sick—has had no breakfast—yesterday had some bread to eat, the gift of a "kind man,"—has been sick a month—rent is behind—expects every day to have the door of the windowless room, which for two months or more has been her home, locked against her, because the \$5 which this scanty shelter (probably not worth more than \$50) costs per month cannot be coined from her helplessness. A pale sick child whines on the mother's knee, and a hungry

little boy comes in with a few chips, which he has gathered in the woods; this is one glimpse of "a life."

No. 2.

A freed woman, Sally Franklin—she is starving—the day is cold but she lies without covering, in an open building, without windows—a baby is wailing at her side, and the mother's bosom is bare, as though her last conscious act had been an effort to nurse her child: it is Tuesday, and I learn, after she has tasted a little gruel, that since Saturday she has had but a morsel of bread. Lot, the sick husband, had several hours before tottered weakly forth to beg for food—he does not return, night is coming on—it is cold, and Sally fears he will perish by the way. I wait for a time, hoping he will come, but he does not, and I leave the mother and her child alone.

No. 3.

I rap at the door of a rude shelter—a feeble voice bids me "come in." I find a freedman, Henry Morton, sitting alone by a fireless hearth—he has chills every day,—has never recovered from small pox—has done no work for five weeks—he has had no breakfast—had but one meal the day before—the rent is behind, the agent is calling for the money every day—threatens to turn them into the street;—the wife is away seeking something to do—a sick child is sleeping in one corner upon some filthy ragged bedding; she has had a potatoe for her breakfast—there is nothing for her dinner; the father is an earnest working man, and has money due him, which he cannot collect. Hope, the offspring of freedom has died out in his soul, and the wreck of every expectation is visible in his face. I can copy pages of misery like this—indeed exceeding this, for more than one grave has already been dug of want; and winter is but just begun. I cannot visit these people, and leave them with hunger unappeased, and be guiltless. What may I do for them? Yours respectfully,

M. D. AYRES.

From Mr. J. A. Rockwell.

Dear Sir, Doubtless you are already aware of the present and probable destitution in those districts in particular where the crops have been nearly a failure, and I will merely add to what Miss Ayres has written that the above is but a sample,—that the daily story of her visiting is of present want and discouragement; at every turn, in some localities, suffering staring her in the face.

Something of this has come under my own observation, and the same is true in less degree at Milledgeville, where last season benevolent societies relieved to some extent the want which this year is greater, and which must continue, but for outside help, if that shall be permitted to come.

The treasuries of the various benevolent societies are empty, and some withdrawn, and many societies are disbanded.

The need has in some cases been so pressing that Miss Ayres, during a few days or weeks visiting, has drawn upon her own small salary to above one half of that due her for the month, and we feel that to say, "be ye fed," will be fruitless as well as unchristian.

Clothing is now and will be wanted, but before that can come, people are *starving*. Shall we feed them, or in the name of the Am. Miss. Asso. turn a cold shoulder, saying, we have nothing for you—this last we can *not* do, our visits may best be suspended.

We wait for early information and instruction, to govern us in these respects.

I am, Very truly Yours,

REV. GEO. WHIPPLE. }
Cor. Sec. A. M. A. }
53 John St. New-York. }

This is a sample of the kind of letters we are continually receiving. Responses to such letters should be made in money. Funds for physical relief of these people may be sent to W. E. Whiting, Rooms of the A. M. A., 53 John St. New-York.

From a private letter from one of our Missionaries.

Oct. 22, 1866.

I have just returned from a morning ride to look after a sick child who was reported to us yesterday as having been turned out of doors by her step-mother. For a week past she has been living in an excavation, which I think was originally intended for a well. She has chills and fever with diarrhœa and has been subsisting upon sugar cane. We carried the poor child to the hospital and saw her comfortably, and though she was very weak and quite exhausted from her ride, on my saying "Well, Ann, are you better now?" she looked up with a bright smile, and replied, "Yes, I feel right smart." The inmates of this hospital are those whom utter poverty and friendlessness have sent thither. Government furnishes food and shelter, but no provision is made for clothing them. The physician—a kind hearted man—has made frequent appeals to us for help, but our storehouse has been *empty for several months*, and we turn away heart sick at our inability to change their rags into comfortable clothing. The patients need even more than clothing, nutritious diet, but the feeble invalid and convalescent are sharing with the children and attendants the common Government rations. We were invited to look through the different wards, but we had no desire to investigate further the wretchedness which we had no power to relieve.

From the Hospital we went in search of a family in the outskirts of the city, who were in great distress. A white haired negress of eighty years was sitting with her two little grand children in the centre of their household goods consisting of chairs, table and bedding, out of doors, and for two weeks they had been without shelter. Her daughter—whose husband has been missing since Sherman's raid—was absent in the city striving to find a home for her little ones and aged mother. Before we left, she returned from her fruitless search, as all rents must be paid

in advance. She told us she had managed to provide for her family until she "took the chills," after which, when she failed to advance the money, she was turned into the street. We were fortunate enough to learn of a room which could be rented for \$5 per month, for which we advanced the money, and the Quarter master promised to remove them.

In an old shed we found a sick woman quite advanced in years sitting on the ground upon a ragged, dirty blanket, her bare feet resting on the damp earth. In one corner was a heap of bricks, in another a scant supply of ragged bedding. Three or four children occupy this miserable shanty, with the old woman and her daughter. A skillet of greens, and a bit of pork were simmering, the fire of chips giving promise of an abundant dinner, and as the young woman seemed to think they were quite "tolerable," and her mother "on the mend," we left without telling them how wretched we thought them.

I make daily visits among the poor and tender them my *sympathy*—and then for consolation read them the words of the Holy Book, "notwithstanding ye give them not these things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?"

Cannot clothing be sent at once? If it does not come soon I shall cease my visits—as a knowledge of wretchedness which I cannot relieve is a constant burden I feel unequal to bear.

SYMPATHY ABROAD.

A letter from one of the officers of the "National Freedmen's-Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland," advising us of a remittance to our treasury from that Society, makes the following statement in regard to the appreciation in which the American Missionary Association, and its representatives abroad, are held in Great Britain.

"I cannot lose this opportunity of stating the high estimate formed here of

your invaluable Association. In your great work you have the powerful sympathies of very many on this side of the water, sympathies which the character and devotedness of your representatives amongst us can only deepen. To myself it has been a rare pleasure to form the acquaintance of one and another of these gentlemen, and, as I may, co-operate with them in their work of faith. That it is also a 'labor of love,' need not be stated."

The Freedman's Aid Reporter, of England, for Oct., contains a report of a meeting in Highbury, which was addressed by Rev. Sella Martin of this Association, and others.

The chairman, Rev. Gordon Calthrop, in his opening remarks, said :

The coming winter would probably be a time of anxiety and suffering to the Freedmen, and without touching any controverted points in relation to them or their condition, we were here, in the name of humanity, owing a great debt to the African race. In addition to this our brethren in America and we were of the same flesh and blood, and notwithstanding any mutually hard words we may at times indulge in, we are yet prepared to help each other; as in our times of distress they have proved, and would prove again.

John Taylor, Esq., said, the more he learned of the case of the emancipated slaves of America and their condition, the more deeply did he feel for them, and the more urgent did he feel their claims upon us to be. A population, numbering about four millions, (exceeding the population of Scotland), after having been oppressed in bondage for generations, have in a moment as it were, had their fetters broken off; but it is not to be expected that in that moment they *could* be supplied with all they needed. The position of the Negro race in America is unequalled in the history of the world; other peoples who have been oppressed, have had more or less of the character and strength of *nationalities*, but not this people. The contrast between their case and that of the Hebrews in Egypt was striking, in this respect. Besides, they want the appliances of a free people: they have to do, as it were in a day, what took us ages to accomplish: can this be expected of them? the Christianity and sympathy of the world must come to their aid. Of this there may have been a cruel want, as seen perhaps in relation to recent events in Jamaica.

The speaker closed a valuable speech with

a reference to the mutual benefit to England and America, dependant upon the right dealing with this present necessity, which called for *help for the aged and help for the young, the orphans and helpless children, and help for the able-bodied* as well, whose means are gone, in a country devastated and impoverished by war: *help for their physical distresses, and educational help for the young and old of a people who are most anxious to learn.*

Rev. Sella Martin, Representative of the American Missionary Association, followed in a characteristic, eloquent and powerful speech, setting forth the case and prospects of the freed people of America. "Think of carrying knowledge and the Gospel to four millions of people at once! so doing, you may create Missionaries, by the thousand, for Africa."

The Rev. Dr. RALEIGH moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Martin for his statement, and of hearty sympathy in the efforts of the American Missionary Association and the National Freedmen's Aid Union. He could bear personal testimony to what had been stated. He had seen the children in the schools; could almost see now their bright glances of intelligence; he had seen them working; he had seen them in the hospitals, too, waiting for death; he had seen their volunteer teachers, and what we have been told to-night is touchingly true. There is in these people a hitherto undiscovered mine of love, the development of which will be for the amazing welfare of the world. Avenues are opening in Africa, through these people! In helping them we touch the gates of a continent; the springs of an entire race! Greece gave us beauty: Rome gave us power; the Anglo-Saxon race unites and mingles these; but in the African people there is the great gushing wealth of love which will develope wonders for the world.

KENTUCKY.

Report of Berea Mission for 1866

First among the fruits of the past year's Missionary labor in Berea, must be reckoned the re-establishment of Berea Literary Institute on the broad principles of human brotherhood, and the practical demonstration that a School on this Christian basis can here be sustained without any interference of military powers.

Other results, through the grace of God, have been achieved. At this place fifteen persons have taken upon them the vows of the Lord, two of whom hope to be heralds of salvation; the Sunday School has increased from twenty-five to one hundred members, the place of holding meet-

ings has become too strait, and a subscription started for a new church; material prosperity has begun, houses have been built and machinery introduced, and the eyes of thousands both of friends and foes turned here "to see whereunto this thing would grow." After Christmas many of the best colored families in central Kentucky are proposing to move here in order to obtain the advantages of the school, multitudes of freedmen who have never seen, and never will see Berea have had their hearts cheered and hopes kindled, by learning that at this place, all men were treated alike, and that in the opportunities afforded for culture, no distinction was made because of race.

The Institution was opened in January last, but in consequence of previous arrangements about buildings, colored scholars could not be admitted till the first of March. Owing to the former reputation of the school, large numbers were eager to obtain its advantages. One lady from Rock-Castle, an adjoining county, said that all the young people of the region were purposing to come to Berea. When colored scholars were admitted, more than half of the white students left. Threats of violence were rife and luke-warm friends turned away. But some held fast, humbled themselves anew before the Lord, and, sustained by his presence, went calmly forward. Children of God's poor came to take the place of the scholars who left, the hearts of many were emboldened, and the truth that we are all one in Christ Jesus was exemplified anew. From that day to this, the Inst. has slowly but without serious interruption been extending its roots more deeply and firmly into the soil. Two thousand dollars have been secured for the school beside funds for building purposes. We do not expect that the school will come to its maturity like Jonah's gourd in a night. From the nature of the case, it must have time for its growth. If the adage as old as Herod that "beginnings are half" is true, then much has

been done. If it is a blessed results, that there is one white community in the South that takes a deep interest, not merely in the education of the freedmen, but in their education in an Institution which sets itself against the whole spirit of caste, to Him, who by His Spirit has wrought the work, be all the glory. Of far-reaching importance as are these results, we trust that they are but the beginning; that the seed sown with all its wonderful possibilities, which has begun to take root, is to produce a glorious harvest.

We wonder at the results, in view of the small measure of love for Christ that we have had, but are thereby cheered on to labor and pray for the developement of the church, and the accomplishment of those things which the christian eye, can see at a glance are here so greatly needed.

The results of the preaching of the Gospel in long circuits from this place to the freedmen, and the people of the "hill country," demand a special report.

Berea, Ky., Oct. 30, 1866.

Since sending you a brief account of the work done in Berea, I have been so occupied in a protracted meeting, that I have not taken time to write to you concerning our missionary work outside of Berea.

Bro. Fee and I have preached, portions of the year at Hickory Plain, Bethlehem, Blue Lick, Station Camp, Bethel and Lancaster, and occasionally at other points. At these places there have been some indications of the Spirit and a few have been added to the Lord. Many young persons have become interested in obtaining an education and are either here studying, or have their eyes turned toward this place.

At Station Camp, I administered the first communion that had been held in the region for six years. The church planted there by Bro. Candee, still lives, and this summer has been much revived,

and is now proposing to build a place for worship.

Last August I made a tour through Estell and Jackson counties, preaching daily at appointments from five to twenty miles apart. In some neighborhoods the ignorance and poverty of the people were remarkable. During the reign of slavery, they had but few inducements and almost no opportunities to obtain knowledge. All the "mountain people" have some sense of the dawning of a new era. Nearly half of the voters of Jackson are quite radical in their views of caste.

The deepest interest has been manifested by the colored people in the efforts made for their religious improvement. At Lancaster, a Union Evangelical church has been formed, and steps are being taken toward similar organizations in other places.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. R. ROGERS.

We have received a letter from Mr. J. A. Rockwell dated Macon, Nov. 1st. The following extracts relative to the opening of schools in that part of the State, will be read with interest:

"Sept. 21. I went to Milledgeville and on Saturday and Sunday saw several of their leading men, and talked to a large audience Sunday afternoon and night, when they resolved to try to meet the expenses of four teachers, for nine months, or at least, to raise the sum of one thousand dollars.

[The school commenced Sept. 28th and is reported as doing well.—Ed. A. M.]

Oct. 20th. Misses R. and B. accompanied me to ANDERSONVILLE where we took possession of one of the Government buildings, by the permission of the Superintendent of the National Cemetery. Sunday were gathered together a goodly number of those who, in that short time, had heard of our arrival, and the plan and purpose of our coming, and of the school, were laid before them. * * * * Monday Oct. 29, a few scholars assembled but no school was held, on account of

the heavy rain, but Tuesday the school began and with a promise of good things to be.

HOMES FOR THE FREEDMEN.

We are glad to see a movement on foot in Georgia, to secure to the people of color, the practical benefits of the Homestead Law of the United States. The following is cut from the *Loyal Georgian* of Augusta, dated Nov. 3d:

We are pleased to learn that Major Eberhart, Superintendent of Education in the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, is taking active measures to have several hundred colored families put in possession of farms of their own, under the Homestead Law, on public lands West of the Mississippi River.

No families will be taken except those that have means sufficient to support them until they can make a crop, and to buy the horses, mules and farming utensils necessary to cultivate the land as soon as they reach them.

Each family should have from two hundred to five hundred dollars, and none having less than that amount need expect to go under the arrangements herein referred to.

General Tillson is authorized to furnish free transportation and one month's rations to all who are prepared to go; and he will cheerfully render them every facility in his power to secure for themselves homes under the late Homestead Law.

Major Eberhart will be at our Convention on the 30th inst., when he will, we are authorized to say, make his arrangements known to the delegates, that they may carry the necessary information back to the people, and thus give all, who are prepared, a chance to go West and get lands of their own.

ALABAMA.

From Rev. J. Silsby.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., }
Oct. 22, 1866. }

Mr. R. has been a presiding elder in the Methodist Church, and took part in the war against the U. S. He desired me to say to our Society, that there are many teachers through the State of Alabama who, he says, are earnest christian

men and competent to teach; some of them ministers who would be glad to go into the work of instructing the colored people, if they could have some help. Although I am not over credulous in regard to the professions of Southern men, yet there are *some* good men here, and if there is any way by which a good understanding could be established between Northern and Southern christian men, and co-operation in a good work secured, we should thereby hasten the advent of the day of harmony and mutual good will.

Whenever a southern man becomes a teacher of colored schools, from whose voluntary pay he derives a part, or the whole, of his support, I have noticed that he thereby becomes practically a radical and becomes more lavish of praise for his pupils than even Northern teachers. Then when we can reach the point of holding teachers' associations and thus bring Northern and Southern teachers together to compare their systems of instruction, etc., a reform in Southern methods of teaching can be brought about.

MISSOURI.

Letter from Miss Stanley.

714 NORTH 14TH ST., }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., }
Oct. 10th, 1866. }

I deferred making a report to you until the organization of the school had been effected. I have been at work nearly two weeks and the school is now in successful operation. The number of pupils enrolled is little less than one hundred. They are of varied grades, ranging from the Alphabet to History, Grammar and practical Arithmetic. You can readily understand the amount of labor imposed by a school of such a mixed character, embodying elements so diverse as to render any classification which would economize the time and strength of the teacher impossible. However, the services of another teacher are secured to the school, and we anticipate great success in our labors.

The school, I understand, is very nearly self-sustaining. My board (\$30 pr.mo.) the rent of the room occupied, fuel &c. are paid from its fund. The pupils provide their own text books also. Arrangements have been made for the admission of a number of the inmates of the Orphans Home. Their instruction will be gratuitous.

A school not partially free as ours is, but entirely so, is greatly needed among the Freedmen of St. Louis. The extremely poor, those whose utmost endeavors are requisite to supplying the material necessities of their families, and who can spare nothing from their scanty pittance, for the purchase of school books and the payment of tuition fees, are excluded from all educational advantages. This number immensely preponderates over those who are able to meet the expenses imposed. The people are patiently waiting for something to be done for them. "Waitin' and prayin'" as a poor toilworn mother of a large family said to me yesterday. "Dont you fret about us honey," she said comfortingly, "when God brought us out of slavery he know'd we'd need education and he will give it to us." Beautiful trust! but if there were human agencies at work, our hearts would be gladdened by the hope of seeing, ere long, the fulfillment of the divine design.

As it is these poor starvelings are asking for food and no man gives unto them.

The question of establishing, by State authority, free schools for colored people, has been agitated for the last two years, but nothing is being done.

Our school is taught in the basement of the 2d Baptist church, corner of 8th and Greene streets. The room is commodious and very well adapted to the purpose for which employed.

I trust I shall see you at the time you proposed coming to St. Louis. It would be very gratifying to me to have you see the school. I have an excusable pride in it, nearly all the pupils having previously

been under my care, advancing from the alphabet to branches commonly pursued in the Grammar Schools at home, in little over two years.

[From the Bible Society Record.]

FACTS CONCERNING THE FREEDMEN.

We are constantly receiving facts of deep interest, showing how the freedmen are successfully trying to help themselves to the possession of the Bible and other religious privileges, and also to send the Bible to those who have it not. From recent correspondence we present the following facts, which, like those contained in our Agent's letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, are full of encouragement and suggestive of the future development of these poor people.

At Natchez, Mississippi, where the freedmen are quite numerous, they have purchased a church property "for \$9,000, paying \$6,000 down and are to pay the other \$3,000 at the expiration of ten months. Many of them gave a dollar a month. Here are zeal and liberality worthy of imitation. They are poor, but willing and cheerful, and such the Lord loveth. They deserve to be helped, for they help themselves."

At Houston, Texas, there is an old colored man by the name of "Uncle Toby," who set out to build a church house. He had fifty dollars and a keg of nails given him for that purpose. The balance he furnished himself. The house is built, worth about \$400, and will seat from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons. Here is an example for other and richer men.

They also have benevolent societies to assist the aged and poor. Their little hospital contains about twenty aged and destitute persons. The colored people pay one dollar and fifty cents per scholar, and in this way their schools are sustained.

A clergyman of twenty-five years experience in North Carolina, to whom we have granted books for the freedmen, sends us a very interesting account of their distribution and states that "the negroes in my two churches are raising a subscription to send the Bible to Africa through your society. As soon as it is all collected I will forward it to you, with such instructions as to its destination as they may give."

The treasurer of the Indiana Bible Association of Friends sent us recently a check for six dollars and twenty cents, "being a contribution from colored children in freedmen's schools at Little Rock, Arkansas, to aid in publishing the Arabic Bible." He adds: "One of the teachers sent out by friends to Little Rock was desirous to teach the children to save their little earnings and apply some part of them to benevolent purposes, and represented to them the fact that the countries where the Bible was first made public are in great measure destitute of it. Such children as chose to apply their small earnings to this purpose (the supply of this destitution) were allowed to do so, and such as chose to buy candy, etc., were allowed their choice. Two selected the latter, the remainder the former, and the enclosed check is the result of their contributions."

These are but specimens. One naturally asks where do these freedmen get their money for such purposes, if they will not work nor know how to take care of it when they do get it? The facts speak for themselves, and they point with no uncertain encouragement to the energy and advancement of the colored race under circumstances which tend to develop their ability. Many of them now prefer to pay for the Scriptures rather than receive them as a gift, while the eagerness of most of those who are in schools to learn to read the Bible and to acquire other useful knowledge is constantly growing.

We commend these statements to all of the friends of the Bible and of human progress.

ROMANISTS AND THE FREEDMEN.

The purpose of the Roman Catholics to enter upon the work of educating the Freedmen was alluded to in our last number. We now learn that they have already began the work, and in carrying it forward they will discard the prejudice of caste, and seek to find admission to the hearts of the people by at once removing every barrier to their entering any position open to the whites; most especially will they, as early as possible, induct them into the priesthood.

There is another feature of their plan

which well deserves the consideration of those protestants who seem to be possessed with the almost insane idea, that our efforts to educate the blacks in letters and science, should be carefully divorced from labors for their religious welfare. This the Catholics will be careful not to do.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says the Council was decided as to the school system.

"The bishops do not condemn that system, but insist strongly that the Catholic youth of the country shall be educated in Catholic establishments. The catechism must go hand in hand with the grammar. The principles of religion must not be subordinated to the principles of arithmetic, nor mere worldly advantages be pursued to the detriment of the soul's salvation. Those who know with what pertinacity the Catholic clergy in other countries make all considerations sink before that of making converts, will realize the field of labor now open here to men who devote their entire energies toward the accomplishment of their darling project. If this Council can effect it, there will be a revival of religious fervor that will extend to every portion of the country.

The freedmen of the South form the new missionary field which stands ready to receive the new crusaders. On the subject of the evangelization of the southern negroes the Council has not merely followed what the shrewdness of its prelates at once saw to be a splendid chance, but have carried out the express instructions of Rome. The southern negro is to be Christianized, educated and redeemed. The Catholic priest is to enter there with the same zeal that he does the interior of China or the Sandwich Islands.

This work, in every respect so important, was to have been done, as I have been told, in the most quiet though most determined way possible. It was to have been done before Protestant sects yet caught the idea, and hence the indignation I hear everywhere expressed at the publication the other day of Cardinal Barnabo's letter to the assembled bishops on that subject. That letter was received by Archbishop Spalding, who for the convenience of his brother bishops or-

dered the printing of a sufficient number of copies, with the most positive instructions that there should be nothing said about it outside of the Council. However, that letter got into print, the fact is clear that the Catholic Church intends to take the blacks under its protecting wing, and claim exclusive possession over them.

The bishops are encouraged to do this, on the ground that they, of all the religious sects of the country, remained, during the war, aloof from politics, or, to speak more accurately, leaned so much to the Southern side as to make the Catholics very acceptable to the southern people. The people of the South will welcome the new Catholic missionaries with open arms, and will doubtless extend to them every possible facility to carry out the plans they have adopted.

Letter to our Dist. Sec.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1866.

"MR. WOODWORTH,

DEAR SIR—I have been wishing some one would call for a Thanksgiving Collection for the Freedmen, and as I am a poor girl, and have no mother, or home only as I work for it from 5 in the morning till 10 at night each day, and cannot go to Sabbath School, or Church to carry my mite, I send it to you. I wish you could call on all children to make a Christmas present for the Freedmen's children. I wish ten (dollars) of it, for Thanksgiving, and the other ten to head the Children's Christmas list. Poor little

UNKNOWN MAY."

Department of State,

Washington, Oct. 3, 1866.

Major Gen'l O.O. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau.
General,

This Department has information that plans are on foot to lead freedmen to move abroad, and, in particular to Peru, upon a promise of higher wages than they receive at home, and probably, by other inducements.

As there is reason to believe that these promises will not be fulfilled, it is deemed to be the moral duty of the Government, to prevent the freedmen from being imposed upon by them. It is consequently suggested that officers of your Bureau, be instructed to advise the freedmen to be cautious how they

conclude bargains to go to foreign countries.

I am, General,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed.) WILLIAM H SEWARD.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Bvt. Major General Davis Tillson, Asst. Com. for Georgia, who is directed to comply with the suggestions contained in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of State. Contracts with freedmen will not be approved by Assistant Commissioner when they are required by the terms of the contract, to pass beyond the limits of the United States. Such proposed contracts, if any exist, must be forwarded to Washington, for the consideration of the proper authorities.

By order of

MAJOR GEN. HOWARD, Comm.

A. P. KETCHUM,

A. A. A. General

Bureau R. F. & A. L. Oct. 9, 1866.

From the Morning Star.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Oct. 8, '66.

Dear Star:—Back again to this romantic corner of W. Va.; from which one may almost throw a stone either into Maryland or old Virginia, to the place where the heroic old John Brown struck the first random blow for liberty. After two months in the stimulating atmosphere of Maine and New Hampshire—especially since Maine, God bless Her! has said so emphatically that she will not desert us—we feel refreshed for the work. And yet it is a sad thought that more than forty thousand citizens of my own state voted against us.

Do you think, Mr. Editor, if those forty thousand men had known that the success of their party involved the suppression of the remnant of freedom of speech left in the south, that it would greatly increase the danger to which every loyalist white or black is exposed, they would have voted as they did? I think not. They are deceived still. Even now the people have little idea of the malignant character of slavery. Its unburied carcass is still pregnant with moral death. The unclean spirit still haunts us, driving to madness every one into whom it enters.

It is not uncertain whether the army of Christian women who are coming down from the north, to teach the ignorant and clothe the naked, will be allowed to perform their labor of love; but heaven forbid that the fault should be at our door. Let us do what we can. Let it not be said to us at the judgment,

I was naked and ye clothed me not. I hungered for the bread of life and ye fed me not.

Earnest petitions are coming in from all parts of the valley for schools. Little children of every hue from black to white are straining their eyes at the sight of every stranger to see if "de teachers is comin'."—In one or two places the people have already completed neat little school rooms, and are waiting for their teachers. Such freedmen certainly ought to be taught.

There is a feeling among the people north, that a great deal has been done for the freedmen, which is true; and yet a great deal more must be done. It is hard conceiving of poverty so absolute as the poverty of the freedmen. A little more than a year ago, they started in life with neither houses nor lands nor furniture, in many cases half naked.—With wages at twelve dollars per month for men and five for women, rents from three to six dollars per month for a single room, and clothing one-half higher than in N. E., how can they help being poor?

The coming winter will tell fearfully upon the aged and helpless and upon the parentless children, if Uncle Sam continues to withhold the rations. We hoped last winter that we should not again have occasion to call on the people for their cast off clothing, but present indications are that it will be sadly needed, not for the healthy and strong, but for infirm and helpless ones.

Permit me in conclusion to express my gratitude to friends for many hospitable greetings during our vacation, and especially to the children who are sending us their little papers. Pray for us, dear friends, that God may give us both security and success.

N. C. BRACKETT,

Supt. Schools Shenandoah Valley.

"IF I SHOULD DIE BEFORE I WAKE."

Little Nellie when going to bed one night, was saying the sweet prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and after getting through the second line, "I pray the Lord my soul to keep," she closed her eyes and fell asleep saying, "I guess the Lord knows the rest, I'll go to sleep."

Ah! how many *would* not and *could* not thus go to sleep, if they felt in their heart what the lips say in the third line of that prayer, "*If I should die before I wake.*"

Ah! that "If." A young friend writing to me and thinking of this says: "I lay awake all Saturday night thinking about my sins. I thought if I should go to sleep, I might die and be lost. "Die before I wake." What *then*, either to open the eyes in eternity and, look in the face of a smiling Jesus, or, as the

rich man of whom Christ says, "And in hell he lifted up his eyes."

Little Willie's mother, being in a hurry, put him to bed one night without prayer.

"Are you asleep, brother," said he.

"No," was the reply.

"Let us get up and pray then."

"Why, it's all dark, Willie."

"Never mind, we will take hold of each other's hands, and then we won't mind the dark, and you know God can see as plainly as if it were light."

"But it's cold," said Frank.

"We'll soon get warm when we get back into bed. Will you come, brother?"

"Mother said it was no matter, she said she'd hear us in the morning."

"Maybe God will not take care of us until morning if we do not ask him, brother. Will you come?"

"Mother knows best," said Frank, "and she said *never mind.*"

After awhile, Frank asked, "where are you, Willie?"

"By the bedside, brother, I will pray for you too."

Coming to bed again Willie said, I wish you prayed too, but I asked God to take care of you to-night and I think he will. Brother, if I should die to-night I would not be afraid, I don't think it's hard to die."

"I do, I never want to die. I don't believe they have any kites or tops in heaven," said Frank.

"But nurse says the angels have crowns of gold, and harps, and they play such beautiful music."

"I would rather spin my top, than play tunes on a harp," said Frank.

"It is praising God. O brother, if you would only *pray* you would *love* to praise him. I do not mean, just to say your prayers after mother or nurse, but to ask God for what you want just as you do papa or mamma, and to *beg* him to make you good. O, how I wish papa and mamma, and you would learn to pray so."

The next morning mother asked, "Where is Willie?"

"He is asleep yet, I spoke to him but he did not wake," said Frank.

"Then I will keep some breakfast warm for him, I do not think Willie is well."

After telling a strange dream, Frank said, 'When I awoke his eyes were only half closed, that made me think at first that he was awake, and his lips were parted. I whispered "Willie, Willie, but it did not wake him. Then I laid my hand on him, but he was so cold. So when I found he did not get warm all night, I put the bed clothes around him, and did not try to wake him again."

A strange story this. The mother's heart understood it. She ran to Willie's bed room, and found him cold and pale in death.

He laid down to sleep—and awoke in heaven.—*Long's Monthly Sabbath-school Letter.*

DONATIONS

RECEIVED IN OCTOBER.

MAINE.

Bangor. First Cong. Soc. to const. SIDNEY W. THAXTER, L. M.	30 00
Brownfield. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Culais. Cong. Ch.	28 50
Eastport. S. S. of Central Cong. Soc. \$10, D. Perkins \$3, Dea. Geo. A. Peabody \$2	15 00
Ellsworth. Cong. Ch. \$29.52, Bapt. Ch. \$4.64	34 16
Farmington. J. Bullen	100 00
Gilead. Rev. H. R.	50
Litchfield Corners. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const. DAVID SMITH, L. M.	30 00
Norridgewock. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	83 00
Portland. L. B. G.	25
Skowhegan. Miss Olive Emery \$9 and Clothing Val. \$23, Mrs. S. Weston \$1 and Clothing Val. \$4	10 00
South Bridgeton. Cong. Ch., by Rev. B. F. M.	24 00
Yarmouth. First Cong. Ch.	15 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Antrim. Friends, by I. W.	15 00
Auburn. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$25 bal. to const. PIERCE, L. M., Dea. C. C. Grant \$6,	30 00
Concord. Benj. P. Stone	5 00
Great Falls. Coll. M. C.	10 12
Haverhill. Alfred Gage	20 00
Hopkinton. Cong. Ch. & Soc., one bbl. C.	
Keene. Meth. Ep. Ch.	13 07
Lancaster. "A Friend"	10 00
Lisbon. Mrs. Amos Parker and Others	2 00
Marchester. C. B. Southworth \$30 to const. Miss HANNAH REED, L. M., Freedmen's Aid Soc., one box C.	30 00
Nashua. D. C.	25
New Durham. J. M. Wiley	8 00
Pittsfield. Coll. to const. Rev. L. Z. FERRIS, L. M.	32 00
Plymouth. Sol. Aid Soc. one box C. Val. \$40.	
Rochester. Coll.	26 01
Tamworth. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	17 64
West Swanzy. Mrs. E. F. Read \$2 50, Others \$9	11 50

VERMONT.

Arlington. S. M. Safford	1 00
Brookfield. One bbl. C. Val. \$17, Two bundles C., 1. Trask \$1	1 00
Cambridge. H. Montague \$5, Dea. J. French \$2, E. Bentley and M. Safford \$1 ea.	9 00
Charlotte. One package C. Val. \$51.53	
Chittenden. Wesleyan Meth. Soc.	8 50
East Guilford. Mr. & Mrs. Bangs \$3, Mr. & Mrs. L. Boyden \$2, Others \$7.25	12 25
Greensboro'. Cong. Soc.	14 00
Groton. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	81 91
Hartford. Mrs. Ballard	1 00
Middlebury. Mrs. D. T. Robinson	10 00
Pawlet. "A Friend"	5 50
Peacham. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	71 05
Pittsfield. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	13 00

Plainfield. Individuals,	1 00
Pomfret. Cong. Ch.	8 00
Sheldon. Cong. Ch. & Soc. (bal.)	4 10
Shoreham. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	24 72
West Randolph. Mrs. Washburn	1 25

MASSACHUSETTS

Acton. Cong. Ch. & Soc. one bbl. C., Val. \$32	
Amesbury. Mrs. Mary A. Perkins	1 00
Amesbury & Salisbury. U. E. Ch. & Soc.	10 00
Ashby. G. L. Hitchcock \$1 and one bbl. C., Val. \$25	1 60
Ashburnham. Rev. D. Wight	5 00
Athol. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	80 00
Auburndale. "A Friend"	5 10
Beverly. Dane St. Ch. & Soc.	53 97
Boston. Ladies' Missionary Soc., by Miss E. H.	25 00
Boxboro'. Mary Stone	10 00
Burlington. Cong. S. S.	5 90
Charlestown. Winthrop Ch. & Soc.	172 13
Chesterfield. Cong. Ch.	15 13
Canton. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$50 for Orphan Asylum, Wilmington, N. C., First Evang. Ch. & Soc. \$15 67	65 67
Danvers. First Ch. Sab. Sch.	15 00
East Hampton. Payson Sab. Sch. \$50 for support of a Teacher; First Ch. Sab. sch. \$10,	60 00
East Medway. John L. Welch	1 00
Fitchburg. Cal. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$546.60 to const. Mrs. GEO. H. WHEELER, Mrs. SARAH WHITE, Mrs. H. F. COGGSHALL, Mrs. GEO. F. WALLACE, Mrs. AMASA NORCROSS, Mrs. OLIVER ELLIS, Mrs. LEONARD DOWNE, Mrs. F. C. HOSMER, Mrs. SAML. HAYWARD, Mrs. MARTHA H. EVELETH, Mrs. RODNEY WALLACE, Miss NANCY GOODRICH, Miss LIZZIE GRAHAM, Miss SARAH A. LAWRENCE and Mrs. WILLARD N. ROSS, L. M's. & S. B. Barbuck \$25	571 60
Gardner. Mrs. H. C. Lovewell	3 00
Gloucester. Evang. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$63.45, J. C. PROCTOR \$30 to const. himself, L. M.	98 45
Great Barrington. Miss A. C. Turner	1 10
Hadley. Miss S. H. Fowler	10 10
Hamover. First Cong. Ch. \$2.30, Mrs. Lydia Stockbridge \$1,	3 30
Harvard. Evang. Ch. & Soc.	50 00
Holiston. Ladies' Benev. Soc. one bbl. C., Val. \$121.26	
Holyoke. Second Cong. Ch.	10 25
Housatonic. B. W. Turner	1 00
Hubbardston. S. M. Ware	10 00
Lawrence. A Lady	2 00
Lanesville. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	30 40
Leominster. Evang. Chantable Soc.	58 50
Lowell. J. Lovejoy	1 00
Lunenburg. One box C.	
Medway. Mrs. Willard Fisher, one bbl. C.	
Monson. A. W. Porter \$125, R. Homer \$5,	130 00
Natick. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	10 21
Newburyport. "A Friend in North Ch."	25 00
Northampton. Mrs. Lucy Lyman for school house, Wilmington, N. C.	200 00
North Brookfield. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	17 25
Oxford. Dr. S. C. Paine	10 00
Pittsfield. Mrs. S. M. C.	50
Royalton. Sab. Sch. of Rev. E. W. Bullard's Soc. \$11.61, Ladies, one bbl. C.	11 13
Shelburne. Sab. Sch. of Cong. Ch.	7 40
Shelburne Falls. Dea. Nathaniel Lawrence	10 00
Shirley. Orthodox Cong. Ch.	17 44
South Malden. Cong. Ch. & Soc., one bbl. C.	
South Weymouth. Rev. J. C. Terry's Ch. & Soc.	13 60
Sunderland. One bbl. C., Val. \$48, by A. R. G.	
Taunton. Rev. R. H. Cobb	5 60
Worcester. Union Ch., by P. L. M. \$255.08, Union Ch. Sab. Sch. \$1.0 for support of a Teacher, I. Washburne \$2.0, "O. A. C." \$10.60, F. R. Soc. two bbls. & two boxes C. 565 58	
Ware Village. Ladies' Benev. Assn., one bbl. C.	
Warren. Mrs. J. Ramsdell \$1, Friends, one box C.	1 00
Wayland. Cong. Ch.	60 00
Wenham. Cong. Ch.	15 00
West Brookfield. D. S. and A. Stebbins,	8 10
West Cambridge. Dea. John Field	500 00
West Medway. "A Friend"	40 00

Winchester. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	50 00	New Ashford. Sunday School, by Rev. E. A. L.	3 00
RHODE ISLAND.		New Lebanon. C. W. Bacon & Wife	10 00
Providence. D. a. T. Salisbury \$2 and one bbl. C.	2 00	New Road. Cong. S. S.	6 10
CONNECTICUT.		New Village & Farmingville. Clothing Val. \$10.50, by Rev. A. D.	
Chester. J. E. J. & Mrs. A. L. S. 50c. ea.	1 00	New York. Contributed through Miss A. H. Woolsey, for Industrial School, Hampton, Va., by Brig. Genl. S. C. Armstrong \$300, Rev. C. C. Starbuck \$2.80, "A Friend 60c.	303 40
Canaan. "A Friend," by Rev. H. E.	20 00	Onondaga Hill. Bal. Coll. (Total \$52.40)	5 00
Cantonbury. Cong. Ch.	17 00	Oswego. Ch. Coll., by D. G. F.	67 50
Canton. "A Friend"	5 00	Parishville. Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll.	12 00
Canton Centre. Ladies of Cong. Ch. \$3 and two bbls. C., Val. \$72 25,	3 00	Pulaski. J. D.	60
Berlin. Rev. W. H. Moore,	5 08	Rensselaerville. Rev. S. W. Pierson	5 00
Ellington. Cong. Sab. Sch.	21 00	Riverhead. Clothiug, Val. \$10, by Rev. A. D. Scott. J. P.	50
Farmington. First Cong. Ch. (of wh. \$20 from A. L. Sedgwick bal. to const. HENRY W. BARBER, L. M.)	184 00	Seneca Castle. L. Prosser, B. Childs and Mrs. O. Childs \$1 ea.	3 00
Greenwich Village. "L. A. P."	1 00	Smyrna. F. E. D.	50
Hartford. Pearl St. Cong. Ch.	113 64	South Otselec. Mrs. C. A. Bowen	1 00
Jewett City. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const. Miss MHELEABLE GEEB, L. M.	36 00	Springville. L. Weber	3 00
Killingworth. Coll., by Rev. T. L.	20 00	Strykersville. Rev. J. A. Allen and Francis Warner \$5 ea., P. D. Barron \$2, Cong. Ch. \$1.50 O. G. 25c.	13 75
Middletown. G. Garrison & Mrs. A. Garrison \$1 ea.	2 00	Tompkinsville. Mrs. C. Decker \$2, C. C. Perrin \$1, Mrs. A. P. G. & F. E. P. 50c. ea.	4 00
New Britain. Austin Hart \$3, N. Hart \$2, Mrs. Williams \$1	6 00	Union Valley. Mrs. Widow Angel \$2, Sab. Sch. Coll. \$13, by Rev. S. C.	33 00
New Hartford Centre. Coll.	31 15	Williamsburgh. Stephen Ballard, Cloth, Val. \$45 and Clothing \$10.	
New Haven. Mrs. Zebul Bradley \$30, Miss N. Atwater \$30 to const. Mrs. CLARISSA A. BUTTERFIELD, L. M., for Normal School, Fortess Monroe; Ralph Tyler \$10, G. O. Thompson \$2	72 00	NEW-JERSEY.	
New London. Henry P. Haven for support of a Teacher, \$10, One bbl. C.	100 00	Newark. Dr. I. M. Ward bal. to const. himself, L. M.	10 00
Orange. S. S. Coll., by E. E. R.	5 25	Scotch Plains. Bapt. Ch. one box books.	
Terryville. Cong. Ch. by M. B.	132 50	Mercer Co. Collected, by Rev. A. B. Corliss for support of a Teacher	100 00
Torrington. Coll. (bal.)	1 85	Vineand. First Presb. Ch.	6 50
Torrington. Coll. (bal.)	1 00	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Vernon. Cong. Ch.	7 50	Buffalo. Free Presb. Ch.	16 60
Washington. Mrs. Hermon Hine \$10, Others \$34.50 bal. to const. Mrs. HERMON HINE and Rev. AUGUSTUS SMITH, L. M's.	44 50	Conneaut. First Cong. Ch. \$10.27, J. Kendall \$10, J. Bullard \$1.73,	25 00
Westminster. Coll. (bal.) by J. C. G.	15 00	Gibson. Individuals, bal., by J. L. R.	6 00
Westport. Sangatuck Cong. Ch.	68 63	Meadville. W. F. Clark	5 00
Willimantic. Cong. Ch. \$120, to const. NATHAN A. STEARNS, Mrs. HARRIET F. MORRISON, Miss MARIA S. ELIOTT and Miss SUSIE CUSHMAN, L. M's, Freddie, Sammie and Abbie 50c.	120 50	North East. B. T. Spooner \$10, O. Selkregg \$5, L. Kingsbury \$3, P. F. Hardy and Wm. McCord \$1 ea.	20 00
Winchester Centre. Rev. I. PETIBONE to const. himself, L. M.	30 00	Philadelphia. John H. Horner	10 00
Winsted. "Widows Offering"	1 00	West Elizabeth. Eliza A. Wilson	3 00
Woodbury. South Cong. Ch. & S. c. \$58.26, A. W. Mitchell \$10, First Co. g. Ch. & Soc., one bbl. C.	68 26	Wyalusing. S. E. Smith,	1 00
NEW-YORK.		OHIO.	
Bath. Moses Dudley \$15, H. Bushnell \$12, Mrs. E. P. Hill \$3, to const. WATTS BUSHNELL, L. M.	30 00	Alexandria. Mrs. Jane K. Bourne	10 00
Binghamton. First Presb. Ch. (\$30 of which from James E. New to const. Mrs. LYDIA M. New, L. M.)	101 14	Anderson Station. James A. Steel \$5, J. Steel \$2, Peter Platter \$1.55, G. G. Steel, E. Movair and J. M. Doleham \$1 ea.	11 55
Canandaigua. John Carrington	5 00	Bazetta. I. H. Ingraham	1 00
Clockville. Mrs. C. Kelsey	2 00	Bellevue. C. Barr	1 00
Cincinnati. Mrs. R. K. 50c., One box C., Val. \$40, by A. M. Lee	50	Bloomington. John Parker \$50, Mrs. Jane Stewart \$8, Alex. Manary, G. S. Fullerton, R. C. Parker, J. Jefferson and Jno. Myers \$5 ea., J. H. Manary \$3, J. Laird, D. E. Boies and J. Larimer \$2 ea., W. R. Steel \$1.50, 11 Individuals \$1 ea., Others \$2.53, to const. Mrs. JANE STEWART and Rev. EDWARD COOPER, L. M's.	107 03
Darien. Coll. by Rev. S. M. C.	16 30	Bridge Creek. Harvey Gilbert to const. ELDER ORVILLE BLAKE, L. M.	50 00
Deansville. Adonijah Day	10 00	Cadiz. Henry Davis	5 00
Depauville. Mrs. M. Patchin	2 00	Castalia. John Prentice	3 50
East Pembroke. Coll., by Rev. S. M. C.	5 20	Cleveland. H. H. R.	25
Fulton. John Owen	2 00	Cincinnati. Mrs. L. T. Grosvenor	20 00
Gerry. Two bbls. C. and Cash \$2, by Mrs. M. A. G. S.	2 00	Dayton. John Wead	2 00
Green Point. JOHN PATTERSON to const. himself, L. M.	30 00	Four Corners. Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll.	5 00
Grauby Centre. E. E. Bristol to const. Mrs. ADAH BRISTOL, L. M.	30 00	Frankfort. Dr. Wm. Latta and C. C. Anderson \$5 ea., J. Templin \$3, J. D. Mathews \$2, R. Johnson, J. Ware and J. Sutherland \$1 ea., Others \$2.58, N. T. Mitchell \$1, Others \$6.25	27 83
Groversville. Miss Lucy Judson	7 00	Gouera. Miss E. M. Alford	1 05
Java. Dea. J. Gillet	5 00	Germano. James Peepels	10 00
Madison. M. R. Burnham	50 00	Granville. Mrs. Ann Montague	3 00
Marcellus. Coll. Union Ch. \$38 38, Mrs. A. Judd \$1, J. C. 62c., Alfred Rockwell and J. North \$1.50 ea., A. Gilbert, W. A. Plant, Dr. Bangs, C. Moses and J. C. Sayres \$1 ea., Others \$2.	50 00	Jersey. Mrs. LUCINDA SINNET to const. herself, L. M., for Orphan Asylum, Atlanta, Ga. \$30, Mrs. H. E. Condit \$5, D. B. Whitehead and D. C. Capell \$1 ea., Others \$1.50	38 50
Mechanicsville. G. Howland, 4 Reams paper, Val. \$24		Kelloggsville. Ladies of Cong. Soc. \$5.75 & Box C. Val. \$100	5 75
Mohawk. Rev. Wm. Putnam	1 00		

Lenox. Cong. Ch. \$5, Rev. A. D. Olds & Wife	10 00	Eastmanville. Cong. Ch.	31 40
Mansfield. Cong. Ch. to const. MRS. M. T. AVERY, J. S. BLYMYER, CHAS. L. GRIMES, F. E. TRACY and REV. J. E. TWICHELL, L. M's.	338 83	Hopkins. Cong. Ch.	33 00
Medina. G. W. Thomson \$20, Gaylord Thomson 1 st , to const. D. V. Thomson, L. M.	30 00	Lamont. Cong. Ch.	18 50
Metamora. M. Shepherd	1 00	Leonidas. Cong. Ch.	25 00
Mount Vernon. Individuals for support of a Teacher, by Rev. T. E. M.	50 00	Leroy. Cong. Ch.	58 50
Pittsfield. J. Barnard	1 10	Lodi. L. Wood & J. Wood \$1 ea.	2 00
Roche-ter. Cong. Ch.	8 00	Manistee. A Class of Boys, by Rev. J. R. W.	1 50
Sandusky. First Cong. Ch.	24 00	Marshall. Miss H. M. Hotchkiss and Miss P. A. Stone \$2 ea., Mrs. L. T. Hotchkiss \$1	5 00
Sheffield. John Day	10 00	Paw-Paw. C. Richards	5 00
Springfield. First Cong. Ch.	29 50	Romeo. Ladies' F. A. Soc. one box C., Val. \$50.	3 00
Strongsville. Free Cong. Ch.	20 00	Wacousta. Cong. Ch.	
Tallmadge. Benevolent Assn. to const. MRS. ANNA SNIDER, MRS. L. W. HITCHCOCK and MRS. T. S. BEACH, L. M's.	80 31	WISCONSIN.	
Washington. Jeremiah Hopkins \$10, Curran Millikan \$10, J. Hopkins and D. Rogers \$5 ea., J. L. Vanderman & Wife \$5, J. H. Thurston \$3, N. Hopkins and D. Spilward \$2 ea., I. N. Vandeman \$3, I. C. Vandeman \$1 to const. MRS. ELIZABETH MILLIKAN, L. M.	46 00	Cambria. Welsh Prairie. C. M. Welsh Ch.	81 35
Wauseon. Ladies' F. A. Soc. one box C., Val. \$25	111 63	Carnel, Welsh Prairie. C. M. Welsh Ch.	18 35
Wellington. First Cong. Ch.	50	Caledonia. C. M. Welsh Ch.	4 00
Xenia. Mrs. W.		Columbus. C. M. Welsh Ch. \$119.09, Uriah Davies \$100	219 69
York. Peter Bowen \$10, A. Trauteman \$5, A. Gardner, M. G. Alexander, M. Fenn, M. Bingham and A. De Pew \$1 ea.	29 00	Delevan. Cong. Ch.	220 60
INDIANA.		Bethania, Waukesha. C. M. Welsh Ch.	10 00
Evansville. Miss E. E. Johnson	5 00	Bethel, Park River. C. M. Welsh Ch.	1 00
Liber. Coll. by D. H.	5 00	Bethesda, Oshkosh. C. M. Welsh Ch.	91 70
ILLINOIS.		Engedi. C. M. Welsh Ch.	38 25
Albion. Trinity Ch. (near Albion) \$35.50, Individuals \$14.10 to const. CYRUS RICE, L. M.	50 00	G-neva. Cong. Ch.	30 00
Alton. Estate of C. W. Hunter, by Dye & Atwood, Attys.	250 00	Hartford. "Sarah"	3 00
Atlanta. Cong. Ch.	31 00	Hartland. Cong. Ch.	4 00
Aurora. "A Friend"	5 00	Jerusalem, Waukesha. C. M. Welsh Ch.	9 91
Chicago. C. M. Welsh Ch.	15 35	Jerusalem, Welsh Prairie. C. M. Welsh Ch.	38 65
Farm Ridge. Rev. R. B. and Mrs. A. A. 50c. ea.	1 00	Lake Emily. C. M. Welsh Ch.	50 55
Freemont. Cong. Ch.	35 00	Lake Mills. Cong. Ch.	14 35
Galva. Cong. Ch.	23 00	Lamartine. Cong. Ch.	26 10
Geneva. Cong. Ch.	37 00	Milwaukee. C. M. Welsh Ch.	8 00
Kewanee. "A Friend"	2 00	Morton. Cong. Ch.	26 51
Lamaille. Cong. Ch.	40 00	Oshkosh City. C. M. Welsh Ch.	63 50
Malden. Cong. Ch.	51 75	Rock Hill. C. M. Welsh Ch.	27 85
Melrose. Geo. Potter	5 00	Rosendale. Cong. Ch.	29 50
Morrison. Rev. R. White	3 00	Rosendale & Springvale. Independent Cong. Ch.	70 00
Millburn. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.	10 60	Pewaukee. Cong. Ch.	37 25
Naperville. Jos. Bekman & Wife	5 00	Portage City. C. M. Welsh Ch.	1 00
Neposet. Cong. Ch. bal. to const. DEB. WM. STEVENSON, DEB. I. B. BLAKE and WM. P. BUSWELL, L. M's.	41 00	Prossairon. C. M. Welsh Ch.	67 45
Newark. Ladies' F. A. Soc. one box C., Val. \$25	52 00	Salem, Waukesha. C. M. Welsh Ch.	9 00
Ontario. Cong. Ch.		Soar, Waukesha. C. M. Welsh Ch.	7 25
Ottawa. Ladies' F. A. Soc. one box C., Val. \$100		IOWA.	
Peoria. Cong. Ch. (bal.)	5 00	Decorah. Cong. Ch.	65 00
Plainfield. Cong. Ch.	16 00	Dubuque. Cong. Ch.	63 00
Polo. Second Presb. Ch.	90 00	Iowa City. Benj. Talbot	1 00
Princeton. Cong. Ch. \$78, H. T. B. 50c.	78 50	Jamestown. Cong. Ch.	10 00
Richmond. Cong. Ch.	22 50	New Buda. Individuals, by Rev. G. I. C.	2 00
Ringwood. Cong. Ch.	7 50	Newton. J. M. Klug	1 50
Rockford. "Two members Cong. Ch.	1000 00	Washington. Cong. Ch. to const. JOHN B. HALE, L. M.	37 85
Sandwich. Cong. Ch.	35 00	Waterloo. Cong. Ch.	30 00
St. Charles. Cong. Ch.	30 00	MINNESOTA.	
Wataga. Cong. Ch.	62 00	Faribault. F. A. Soc.	178 00
Wheaton. H. L. K.	25	Minneapolis. Plymouth Cong. Ch. & Soc.	31 75
----- Rail Road, Steamboat & Hotel Con- cessions	474 00	St. Paul. G. M. H.	50
MICHIGAN.		VIRGINIA.	
Augusta. W. B. Palmer \$250 for support of a Teacher and \$182.09 for physical wants of the Freedmen.	432 09	Petersburgh. M. H.	50
Coopersville. Cong. Ch.	6 00	MISSOURI.	
Delta. First Cong. Ch.	3 00	Saint Louis. First Trin. Cong. Ch.	198 55
Detroit. Rev. C. C. Foote \$25, Money Order \$11.00	36 90	CALIFORNIA.	
Dorr. Cong. Ch.	18 00	Auburn. Curtis Howe	10 00
Homestead. Cong. Ch.	5 00	OREGON.	
		Portland. Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll.	20 00
		----- One box C.	
		----- "A Friend"	3 00
		----- From unknown sources 10 Bbls., 6 Boxes and 3 Casks Clothing,	
		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
		Saint Stephen. Cong. Ch.	49 57
		GREAT BRITAIN.	
		----- Proceeds of Collections, by Rev. David Crawford, £147.3 0.	1 53 74
		----- National Freedman's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland £100.	717 47
		Total	\$14,184.96
		W. E. WHITING, Asst. Treas.	



